

**REMARKS**

In both the Current Office Action and the Previous Office Action, claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by Farris (U.S. Patent No. 6,122,357) (hereafter “Farris”). As demonstrated below, Applicants stand by their arguments in response to the Previous Office Action that Farris does not anticipate specifying telephone services for a particular caller, informing a callee of a caller identity, controlling caller identification, or controlling a call as claimed in the present application. In the Current Office Action, however, the Examiner attempts to bolster the position that Farris is an anticipatory reference. In response, Applicants demonstrate that the Examiner’s arguments in the Current Office Action do not cure the deficiencies of Farris to anticipate Applicants’ claim in the present application. Claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 are therefore patentable and should be allowed. Applicants respectfully traverse each rejection individually below and request reconsideration of claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32.

Claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farris, in view of Rozenblit (U.S. Patent No. 5,832,072) (hereafter “Rozenblit”). As will be shown below, neither Farris nor Rozenblit, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a method, system, or computer program product for informing a callee of a caller identity as claimed in the present application. Claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28 are therefore patentable and should be allowed. Applicants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28.

**CLAIMS 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, AND 31-32 STAND REJECTED  
UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102 OVER FARRIS**

Claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by Farris. To anticipate claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), Farris must disclose each and every element and limitation recited in the claims of the present application. As explained below, Farris does not disclose each and

every element and limitation recited in the claims of the present application and therefore does not anticipate claims of the present application.

Farris Does Not Disclose Each and Every Element  
Of The Claims Of The Present Application

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). As explained in more detail below, Farris does not disclose each and every element of claims 1, 13, 31, or 32, and Farris therefore cannot be said to anticipate the claims of the present application within the meaning of 35 USC § 102(e).

Farris Does Not Disclose Each and Every Element  
Of Claim 1 Of The Present Application

As explained in detail below, Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation recited in claim 1 of the present application and therefore does not anticipate claim 1 of the present application. Independent claim 1 recites:

A method for specifying telephone services for a particular caller,  
comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted  
telephone network;

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server  
enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service; and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller  
identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services  
available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity.

Farris Does Not Disclose Brokering A Connection Between  
Said Origin Device And An External Server Enabled To  
Perform A Caller Identity Authentication Service

The Previous Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 18, line 22 – column 19, line 5, discloses the second element of claim 1: brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service. Applicants respectfully noted in response to the Previous Office Action, however, that what Farris at column 18, line 22 – column 19, line 5, in fact discloses is:

In response to the off-hook and the off-hook trigger set in the subscriber's profile, the SSP type central office switch 11.sub.1 launches a query to the SCP 19 (step S3). Specifically, the SSP 11.sub.1 creates a TCAP query message containing relevant information, such as the office equipment (OE) number assigned to the off-hook line, and transmits that query over an SS7 link to one of the STPs 15. The query includes a destination point code and/or a global title translation addressing the message to the SCP 19, and the STP 15 relays the query message over the appropriate link to the SCP 19. The query from the SSP central office 11.sub.1 identifies the caller's line by its associated office equipment (OE) number and possibly by a single telephone number associated with the off-hook line.

In response to a query, the SCP 19 accesses its a database, typically, the MSAP database set up in the ISCP, to determine how to process the particular call. The SCP 19 identifies an access key in the query and uses the key to retrieve the appropriate record from the database. In this case, the query indicates an off-hook trigger as the trigger event, therefore the SCP 19 uses the calling party office equipment (OE) number as the access key. The SCP 19 retrieves a call processing record (CPR) corresponding to the office equipment (OE) number associated with the off-hook line and proceeds in accord with that CPR (step S4).

For the present example of the personal dial tone service, the CPR will provide information necessary for routing the call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification (SIV). In the preferred embodiment, the SIV is a function performed by an Intelligent Peripheral (IP), therefore the CPR provides information for routing the call to the nearest available IP having the SIV capability.

Based on the CPR, the SCP 19 formulates a response message instructing the SSP central office 11.sub.1 serving the customer to route the call. In

this case, the message includes information, e.g. a office equipment (OE) number or telephone number, used for routing a call to the identified IP 23. The SCP 19 formulates a TCAP message in SS7 format, with the destination point code identifying the SSP office 11.sub.1. The SCP 19 transmits the TCAP response message back over the SS7 link to the STP 15, and the STP 15 in turn routes the TCAP message to the SSP central office 11.sub.1 (see step S5)

The SSP type switch in the central office 11.sub.1 uses the routing information to connect the call to one of the lines or channels to the IP 23. A two-way voice grade call connection now extends between the calling station 1.sub.A and the IP 23 (step S6) . In the present example, the switch actually connects the off-hook line to the line to the IP before providing dial tone.

That is, Farris at column 18, line 22 – column 19, line 5, discloses a CPR (call processing record) that provides information necessary for routing a call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification. Farris’s CPR that provides information necessary for routing a call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification does not disclose brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Farris does not disclose here, or at any other reference point, ‘an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service’ as claimed in the present application. In fact, at this reference point, Farris teaches away from Applicants’ claimed invention by teaching “routing the call to some node *of the network* that will perform speaker identification/verification.” Farris’s routing a call to some node of the network teaches directly away from *an external server* enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants’ claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants’ claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

In response to the reasoning provided above in Applicants’ response to the Previous Office Action, the Current Office Action at page 2 argues that Farris discloses the second element of claim 1 because “Farris’s IP server performing caller identity authentication service (Fig. 1, item 23, IP w/ SIV) is external to central office (CO) (Fig. 1, item 11),

external to SCP (Fig. 1, item 19) and STP (Fig. 1, item 15) that are involved in processing the call.” That is, the Current Office Action equates Farris’s Intelligent Peripheral (‘IP’) with speak identification/verification (‘SIV’) with the external server as claimed in the present application. In the original specification at page 10, Applicants describe the external server stating:

Further, each telephone network within PSTN 10 may access server systems external to PSTN 10 in the Internet Protocol over the Internet or an Intranet. Such external server systems may include an enterprise server, an Internet service provider (ISP), an access service provider (ASP), a personal computer, and other computing systems that are accessible via a network. In the present embodiment, transfer of information between PSTN 10 and server systems accessible via a network 20 is untrusted and therefore may require verification and additional security. Network 20 may be preferably considered an external network.

That is, the external server is described as being external with respect to a public switching telephone network (‘PSTN’). Applicants’ illustrate this external relationship in Figure 1 of the present application. In Figure 1, the application servers (22, 24, 26) and the systems management servers (28) are all external servers with respect to the PSTN (10), which is comprised of switches (11), SCP (15), STP (13), and IP (17). In Farris, however, the IP with SIV is not external to a PSTN. Rather, Farris’s IP with SIV, central office switches, SCP, and STP operate together to comprise a PSTN. Farris’s IP with SIV, therefore, cannot disclose *an external server* enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants’ claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants’ claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

Farris Does Not Disclose Responsive To Receiving, From  
Said External Server, An Authenticated Caller Identity Of A  
Caller Utilizing Said Origin Device, Specifying Services Available  
To Said Caller According To Said Authenticated Caller Identity

The Previous Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 20, lines 6-49, discloses the third element of claim 1: responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity. Applicants respectfully noted in response to the Previous Office Action, however, that what Farris at column 20, lines 6-49, in fact discloses is:

In step S13, the IP 23 determines if the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber (within some threshold level of certainty). If there is a match, the IP now knows the identity of the calling subscriber. Based on the identification of the calling subscriber, the IP 23 selects a virtual office equipment (OE) number from storage that corresponds to the subscriber.

The IP 23 formulates a D-channel signaling message containing the virtual office equipment (OE) number together with an instruction to load that OE number into the register assigned to the call in place of the OE number of the off-hook line. The IP 23 supplies the message to the SSP central office switch 11.sub.1 over the D-channel of the ISDN PRI link (step S14). In response, the administrative module processor 61 rewrites the OE number in the register assigned to the call using the OE number received from the IP 23.

Upon rewriting the OE number in the register, the administrative module processor 61 of central office switch 11.sub.1 also reloads the profile information in the register (step S15). Specifically, the administrative module processor 61 retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment (OE) number from the disc storage 63 into the register. As such, the profile information in the assigned register in the call store 67 now corresponds to the identified subscriber, rather than to the off-hook line.

The profile information provides a wide range of data relating to the subscriber's services. The profile data provides necessary billing information, enabling billing from the call to this particular subscriber. The profile also defines various service features available to this

subscriber on outgoing calls, such as three-way calling. The profile may define a class of calling service available to the subscriber. In the dormitory example, the caller may be allowed a set dollar amount for long distance calls per month (e.g. \$50.00). The profile data will indicate the remaining amount at the time of the call and will cause the switch to interrupt service when the available amount is exhausted. Other class of service restrictions might enable long distance calls only if collect and/or only if calling one or two specified numbers (e.g. only to the parent's house). The class of service might enable only long distance calls within a region or country but not international calls.

That is, Farris at column 20, lines 6-49, discloses the administrative module processor that retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment number. Farris's administrative module processor that retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment number does not disclose responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Farris does not disclose an *external server*, as claimed in the present application, but instead teaches at column 18, lines 57-55, an intelligent peripheral as a "node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification," that is, a node of the *same* network. Because Farris does not disclose an external server as claimed here, Farris cannot be said to disclose, responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants' claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants' claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

In response to the reasoning provided above in Applicants' response to the Previous Office Action, the Current Office Action at pages 2 and 3 argues that Farris discloses the third element of claim 1 because "Farris clearly teaches of IP performing authentication and determining identify of the caller (Farris, col. 20, ll. 6-13), passing it to the central office that uses it to retrieve and load the profile information for the call...." As

explained above, however, Farris's IP with speaker identification/verification is not an external server as claimed in the present application. Farris's IP with SIV is not a server external to a PSTN—rather, it is a device within a PSTN. Because Farris does not disclose an external server as claimed here, Farris cannot be said to disclose, responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants' claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants' claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

Farris Does Not Disclose Each and Every Element  
Of Claim 13 Of The Present Application

As explained in detail below, Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation recited in claim 13 of the present application and therefore does not anticipate claim 13 of the present application. Independent claim 13 recites:

A method for informing a callee of a caller identity, comprising:

detecting a call initiation condition from an origin device at a trusted telephone network;

brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service; and

responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, transferring said authenticated caller identity to a destination device, such that a callee receiving said call at said destination device is provided with an identity of a party originating said call.



Farris Does Not Disclose Brokering A Connection Between  
Said Origin Device And An External Server Enabled To  
Perform A Caller Identity Authentication Service

The Previous Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 18, line 22 – column 19, line 5, discloses the second element of claim 13: brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service. Farris at column 18, line 22 – column 19, line 5, quoted above, discloses a CPR (call processing record) that provides information necessary for routing a call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification. Farris’s CPR that provides information necessary for routing a call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification does not disclose brokering a connection between said origin device and an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Farris does not disclose here, or at any other reference point, ‘an external server enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service’ as claimed in the present application. In fact, at this reference point, Farris teaches away from Applicants’ claimed invention by teaching “routing the call to some node *of the network* that will perform speaker identification/verification.” Farris’s “node of the network” clearly refers to a node of the *same* network, teaching away from *an external server* enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants’ claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants’ claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

In response to the reasoning provided above in Applicants’ response to the Previous Office Action, the Current Office Action at page 3 argues that Farris discloses the second element of claim 13 for same reason cited above with reference to claim 1. That is, the Current Office Action argues that Farris discloses the second element of claim 13 because “Farris’s IP server performing caller identity authentication service (Fig. 1, item 23, IP w/ SIV) is external to central office (CO) (Fig. 1, item 11), external to SCP (Fig. 1, item 19) and STP (Fig. 1, item 15) that are involved in processing the call.” Such an

argument in the Current Office Action equates Farris's Intelligent Peripheral ('IP') with speak identification/verification ('SIV') with the external server as claimed in the present application. As explained above, the external server of the present application is described as being external with respect to a public switching telephone network ('PSTN'). In Farris, however, the IP with SIV is not external to a PSTN. Rather, Farris's IP with SIV, central office switches, SCP, and STP operate together to comprise a PSTN. Farris's IP with SIV, therefore, cannot disclose *an external server* enabled to perform a caller identity authentication service as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants' claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants' claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

Farris Does Not Disclose Responsive To Receiving, From  
Said External Server, An Authenticated Caller Identity  
Of A Caller Utilizing Said Origin Device, Transferring Said  
Authenticated Caller Identity To A Destination Device, Such  
That A Callee Receiving Said Call At Said Destination Device  
Is Provided With An Identity Of A Party Originating Said Call

The Previous Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 20, lines 6-32, and column 21, line 53- column 22, line 18, discloses the third element of claim 13: responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, transferring said authenticated caller identity to a destination device, such that a callee receiving said call at said destination device is provided with an identity of a party originating said call. Applicants respectfully noted in response to the Previous Office Action, however, that what Farris at column 20, lines 6-32, in fact discloses is:

In step S13, the IP 23 determines if the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber (within some threshold level of certainty). If there is a match, the IP now knows the identity of the calling subscriber. Based on the identification of the calling subscriber, the IP 23 selects a virtual office equipment (OE) number from storage that corresponds to the subscriber.

The IP 23 formulates a D-channel signaling message containing the virtual office equipment (OE) number together with an instruction to load that OE number into the register assigned to the call in place of the OE number of the off-hook line. The IP 23 supplies the message to the SSP central office switch 11.sub.1 over the D-channel of the ISDN PRI link (step S14). In response, the administrative module processor 61 rewrites the OE number in the register assigned to the call using the OE number received from the IP 23.

Upon rewriting the OE number in the register, the administrative module processor 61 of central office switch 11.sub.1 also reloads the profile information in the register (step S15). Specifically, the administrative module processor 61 retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment (OE) number from the disc storage 63 into the register. As such, the profile information in the assigned register in the call store 67 now corresponds to the identified subscriber, rather than to the off-hook line.

In addition, what Farris at column 21, line 53- column 22, line 18, in fact discloses is:

When the terminating office 11.sub.N receives the IAM message, the administrative module processor for that office retrieves the customer profile for the number in the destination number field of that message (e.g. the number for the telephone 1.sub.B) from its mass storage system and loads that profile into one of its call store registers. If the called party has an enhanced caller ID service, with name display, the terminating central office 11.sub.N would normally recognize the attempt to complete to that party's number message as a terminating attempt trigger (TAT) type point in call (PIC) to trigger access to the LIDB database for name information. However, in this embodiment of the invention, the terminating end office detects the receipt of the subscriber's name data with the IAM message, therefore the administrative module processor in that office overrides the trigger.

The terminating central office switching system 11.sub.N transmits an Address Complete Message (ACM) back to the central office 11.sub.1 and if the called line is available applies ringing signal to the called party's line (S182). The ACM includes a variety of information, including a calling party status indicator, e.g. line free or busy. If the line is not busy, the end office 13 rings the station Y corresponding to the dialed digits 703-333-5678, and generates the appropriate indicator in the Address Complete Message (ACM) to indicate that it received the request for a call and that the number is not busy. The ACM message is sent back by simply reversing the point codes from the IAM message. Now the destination

point code (DPC) is the point code of the central office 11, and the origination point code (OPC) is the point code of the central office 13. In response to the ACM message, if the called line is available, the originating central office 11 applies a ringback tone signal to the line to the calling station 1.sub.A (S183).

That is, Farris at these reference points discloses the administrative module processor retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment number. Farris's administrative module processor that retrieves profile information associated with the virtual office equipment number does not disclose responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, transferring said authenticated caller identity to a destination device, such that a callee receiving said call at said destination device is provided with an identity of a party originating said call. Farris does not disclose at this reference point or any other, an external server as claimed in the present application, but instead teaches at column 18, lines 57-55, an intelligent peripheral as a "node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification." Again, Farris's "node of the network," clearly referring to a node of the *same* network, cannot be said to teach an *external* server as claimed here. Because Farris does not disclose an external server as claimed here Farris cannot be said to disclose, responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, transferring said authenticated caller identity to a destination device, such that a callee receiving said call at said destination device is provided with an identity of a party originating said call as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants' claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants' claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

In response to the reasoning provided above in Applicants' response to the Previous Office Action, the Current Office Action at page 3 argues that Farris discloses the third element of claim 13 for same reason cited above with reference to claim 1. That is, the Current Office Action argues that Farris discloses the third element of claim 13 because "Farris clearly teaches of IP performing authentication and determining identify of the caller (Farris, col. 20, ll. 6-13), passing it to the central office that uses it to retrieve and

load the profile information for the call....” As explained above, however, Farris’s IP with speaker identification/verification is not an external server as claimed in the present application. Farris’s IP with SIV is not a server external to the PSTN—rather, it is a device within a PSTN. Because Farris does not disclose an external server as claimed here, Farris cannot be said to disclose, responsive to receiving, from said external server, an authenticated caller identity of a caller utilizing said origin device, specifying services available to said caller according to said authenticated caller identity as claimed in the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants’ claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants’ claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

Farris Does Not Disclose Each and Every Element  
Of Claim 31 Of The Present Application

As explained in detail below, Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation recited in claim 31 of the present application and therefore does not anticipate claim 31 of the present application. Independent claim 31 recites:

A method for controlling caller identification, comprising:

receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device, wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service; and

controlling output of said authenticated caller identity from said telephony device, such that an individual with access to said telephony device is informed of the identity of said caller.

Farris Does Not Disclose Receiving, From A Trusted Telephone Network, An Authenticated Caller Identity For A Caller At A Telephony Device, Wherein Said Caller Identity Is Authenticated At A Authentication Service Accessible Via A Network External To Said Trusted Telephone Network, Wherein Said Trusted Telephone Network Initiates Said Authentication Service

The Previous Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 18, line 48 – column 20, line 23, discloses the first element of claim 31: receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device, wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service. Applicants respectfully noted in response to the Previous Office Action, however, that what Farris at column 18, line 48 – column 20, line 23, in fact discloses is:

For the present example of the personal dial tone service, the CPR will provide information necessary for routing the call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification (SIV). In the preferred embodiment, the SIV is a function performed by an Intelligent Peripheral (IP), therefore the CPR provides information for routing the call to the nearest available IP having the SIV capability.

Based on the CPR, the SCP 19 formulates a response message instructing the SSP central office 11.sub.1 serving the customer to route the call. In this case, the message includes information, e.g. a office equipment (OE) number or telephone number, used for routing a call to the identified IP 23. The SCP 19 formulates a TCAP message in SS7 format, with the destination point code identifying the SSP office 11.sub.1. The SCP 19 transmits the TCAP response message back over the SS7 link to the STP 15, and the STP 15 in turn routes the TCAP message to the SSP central office 11.sub.1 (see step S5)

The SSP type switch in the central office 11.sub.1 uses the routing information to connect the call to one of the lines or channels to the IP 23. A two-way voice grade call connection now extends between the calling station 1.sub.A and the IP 23 (step S6) . In the present example, the switch actually connects the off-hook line to the line to the IP before providing dial tone.

As noted above, the communication link to the IP 23 provides both line connections and signaling, preferably over a primary rate interface (PRI) type ISDN link. When the central office 11.sub.1 extends the call from the calling party's line to a line circuit (over a B channel) to the IP 23, the switch in that office also provides call related data over the signaling link (D channel for ISDN). The call related data, for example, includes the office equipment (OE) number normally associated with the off-hook line and possibly the telephone number for that line.

In response to the incoming call, the IP 23 will seize the line, and it will launch its own query to the SCP 19 (step S7). In the preferred network illustrated in FIG. 1, the IP 23 and the SCP 19 communicate with each other via a separate second signalling network 27, for example utilizing either an 1129+ protocol or a generic data interface (GDI) protocol as discussed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,572,583 to Wheeler, Jr. et al. The query from the IP 23 again identifies the caller's line by at least its associated office equipment (OE) number.

In response to the query from the IP 23, the SCP 19 again accesses the appropriate CPR (step S8) and provides a responsive instruction back through the network 27 to the IP 23 (step S9). Although the IP 23 could passively monitor any speech that the user might utter, the preferred implementation utilizes a 'Challenge Phase' to prompt the user to input specific identifying information. In this case, the instruction causes the IP 23 to provide a prompt message over the connection to the caller (step S10). Here, the signal to the caller may be a standard dial tone or any other appropriate audio signal. Preferably, the instruction from the SCP 19 causes the IP 23 to provide an audio announcement prompting the caller to speak personal information. In one preferred example, in step S10 the IP plays an audio prompt message asking the caller, 'Please say your full name'. The process may ask for any appropriate identifying information.

The signal received by the IP 23 goes over the lines and through the central office switch(es) for presentation via the off-hook telephone 1.sub.A to the calling party. In response, the caller will speak identifying information into their off-hook telephone, and the network will transport the audio signal to the IP 23 (step S11).

As noted above, an IP 23 can provide a wide range of call processing functions, such as message playback and digit collection. In the preferred system, the IP also performs speaker identification/verification (SIV) on the audio signal received from the off-hook telephone in step S11. When the IP 23 receives speech input information during actual call processing, for this service example, the IP analyzes the speech to extract certain characteristic information (step S12).

The IP 23 stores a template or other voice pattern information for each person who has the personalized service in the area that the IP normally services. If the IP 23 does not store the particular template or feature information it needs to process a call, the IP 23 can communicate with a remote IP 23.sub.R to obtain that information. In the present shared line example, the IP 23 will store template or feature data for each subscriber associated with the particular off-hook line.

When the IP 23 receives input speech and extracts the characteristic information during actual call processing, the IP compares the extracted speech information to stored pattern information, to identity and authenticate the particular caller. In the present example, the voice authentication module 233 in the IP 23 compares the extracted speech information to the stored template or feature data for each subscriber associated with the particular off-hook line.

In step S13, the IP 23 determines if the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber (within some threshold level of certainty). If there is a match, the IP now knows the identity of the calling subscriber. Based on the identification of the calling subscriber, the IP 23 selects a virtual office equipment (OE) number from storage that corresponds to the subscriber.

The IP 23 formulates a D-channel signaling message containing the virtual office equipment (OE) number together with an instruction to load that OE number into the register assigned to the call in place of the OE number of the off-hook line. The IP 23 supplies the message to the SSP central office switch 11.sub.1 over the D-channel of the ISDN PRI link (step S14). In response, the administrative module processor 61 rewrites the OE number in the register assigned to the call using the OE number received from the IP 23.

That is, Farris at column 18, line 48 – column 20, line 23, discloses routing a call to the identified Intelligent Peripheral (IP) that determines whether the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber. Farris's routing of a call to the identified IP that determines whether the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber does not disclose receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device, wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network, wherein said trusted telephone



network initiates said authentication service. As explained above, Farris does not disclose “a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network” as claimed here. In fact, Farris’s authentication is taught as occurring in the intelligent peripheral which is a node of Farris’s network. Because Farris does not disclose “a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network,” it cannot be said that Farris discloses receiving, from a trusted telephone network, an authenticated caller identity for a caller at a telephony device, wherein said caller identity is authenticated at a authentication service accessible via a network external to said trusted telephone network, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service as claimed here. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of Applicants’ claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants’ claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn

Farris Does Not Disclose Each and Every Element  
Of Claim 32 Of The Present Application

As explained in detail below, Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation recited in claim 32 of the present application and therefore does not anticipate claim 32 of the present application. Independent claim 32 recites:

A method for controlling a call, comprising:

receiving, at a telephony device, a secure communication channel via a trusted telephone network to an authentication service provided by an external server, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service; and

facilitating, from said telephony device, communications between said authentication service and a caller, such that said authentication service is enabled to authenticate an identity of said caller.

Farris Does Not Disclose Receiving, At A Telephony Device,  
A Secure Communication Channel Via A Trusted Telephone  
Network To An Authentication Service Provided By An External Server,  
Wherein Said Trusted Telephone Network Initiates Said Authentication Service

The Current Office Action takes the position that Farris at column 18, line 48 – column 19, line 24 and column 20, lines 6-23, discloses the first element of claim 32: receiving, at a telephony device, a secure communication channel via a trusted telephone network to an authentication service provided by an external server, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service. Applicants respectfully note in response, however, that what Farris at column 18, line 48 – column 19, line 24, in fact discloses is:

For the present example of the personal dial tone service, the CPR will provide information necessary for routing the call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification (SIV). In the preferred embodiment, the SIV is a function performed by an Intelligent Peripheral (IP), therefore the CPR provides information for routing the call to the nearest available IP having the SIV capability.

Based on the CPR, the SCP 19 formulates a response message instructing the SSP central office 11.sub.1 serving the customer to route the call. In this case, the message includes information, e.g. a office equipment (OE) number or telephone number, used for routing a call to the identified IP 23. The SCP 19 formulates a TCAP message in SS7 format, with the destination point code identifying the SSP office 11.sub.1. The SCP 19 transmits the TCAP response message back over the SS7 link to the STP 15, and the STP 15 in turn routes the TCAP message to the SSP central office 11.sub.1 (see step S5)

The SSP type switch in the central office 11.sub.1 uses the routing information to connect the call to one of the lines or channels to the IP 23. A two-way voice grade call connection now extends between the calling station 1.sub.A and the IP 23 (step S6) . In the present example, the switch actually connects the off-hook line to the line to the IP before providing dial tone.

As noted above, the communication link to the IP 23 provides both line connections and signaling, preferably over a primary rate interface (PRI) type ISDN link. When the central office 11.sub.1 extends the call from the calling party's line to a line circuit (over a B channel) to the IP 23, the switch in that office also provides call related data over the signaling link (D channel for ISDN). The call related data, for example, includes the

office equipment (OE) number normally associated with the off-hook line and possibly the telephone number for that line.

In response to the incoming call, the IP 23 will seize the line, and it will launch its own query to the SCP 19 (step S7). In the preferred network illustrated in FIG. 1, the IP 23 and the SCP 19 communicate with each other via a separate second signalling network 27, for example utilizing either an 1129+ protocol or a generic data interface (GDI) protocol as discussed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,572,583 to Wheeler, Jr. et al. The query from the IP 23 again identifies the caller's line by at least its associated office equipment (OE) number.

In addition, what Farris at column 20, lines 6-23, actually discloses is:

In step S13, the IP 23 determines if the information extracted from the speech input matches any of the stored template data feature data for an identifiable subscriber (within some threshold level of certainty). If there is a match, the IP now knows the identity of the calling subscriber. Based on the identification of the calling subscriber, the IP 23 selects a virtual office equipment (OE) number from storage that corresponds to the subscriber.

The IP 23 formulates a D-channel signaling message containing the virtual office equipment (OE) number together with an instruction to load that OE number into the register assigned to the call in place of the OE number of the off-hook line. The IP 23 supplies the message to the SSP central office switch 11.sub.1 over the D-channel of the ISDN PRI link (step S14). In response, the administrative module processor 61 rewrites the OE number in the register assigned to the call using the OE number received from the IP 23.

That is, what Farris discloses at these reference points is that the CPR will provide information necessary for routing the call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification. Farris's CPR that will provide information necessary for routing the call to some node of the network that will perform speaker identification/verification does not disclose receiving, at a telephony device, a secure communication channel via a trusted telephone network to an authentication service, wherein said trusted telephone network initiates said authentication service as claimed in the present application. Farris, as explained in detail above, does not disclose an external server that provides authentication services. Because Farris does not disclose each and

every element and limitation of Applicants' claims, Farris does not anticipate Applicants' claims, and the rejections under 35 USC § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

Farris Does Not Enable Each and Every Element  
Of The Independent Claims Of The Present Application

Not only must Farris disclose each and every element of the claims of the present application within the meaning of *Verdegaal* in order to anticipate Applicants' claims, but also Farris must be an enabling disclosure of each and every element of the claims of the present application within the meaning of *In re Hoeksema*. In *Hoeksema*, the claims were rejected because an earlier patent disclosed a structural similarity to the Appellant's chemical compound. The court in *Hoeksema* stated: "We think it is sound law, consistent with the public policy underlying our patent law, that before any publication can amount to a statutory bar to the grant of a patent, its disclosure must be such that a skilled artisan could take its teachings in combination with his own knowledge of the particular art and be in possession of the invention." *In re Hoeksema*, 399 F.2d 269, 273, 158 USPQ 596, 600 (CCPA 1968). The meaning of *Hoeksema* for the present case is that unless Farris places Applicants' claims in the possession of a person of ordinary skill in the art, Farris is legally insufficient to anticipate Applicants' claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). As explained above, Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of the independent claims 1, 13, 31, and 32 of the present application. Because Farris does not disclose each and every element and limitation of the independent claims, Farris cannot possibly place the elements and limitations of the independent claims 1, 13, 31, and 32 in the possession of a person of ordinary skill in the art. Farris cannot, therefore, anticipate claims 1, 13, 31, and 32 of the present application.

Relations Among Claims

Independent claims 7 and 12 are system and computer program product claims for specifying telephone services for a particular caller corresponding to independent method claim 1 that include "means for" and "means, recorded on [a] recording medium, for:" specifying telephone services for a particular caller. Independent claims 19 and 25 are

system and computer program product claims for informing a callee of a caller identity corresponding to independent method claim 13 that include “means for” and “means, recorded on [a] recording medium, for:” informing a callee of a caller identity. As discussed above, Farris does not disclose each and every claim limitation of claims 1 or 13. Therefore, for the same reason that Farris does not disclose or enable the methods of claims 1 and 13, Farris also does not disclose or enable systems and computer program products of claims 7, 12, 19 and 25, corresponding to independent method claims 1 and 13. Independent claims 7, 12, 19 and 25 are therefore patentable and should be allowed.

Claims 2-6 and 8-11 depend respectively from independent claims 1 and 7. Each dependent claim includes all of the limitations of the independent claim from which it depends. Because Farris does not disclose or enable each and every element of the independent claims, Farris does not disclose or enable each and every element of the dependent claims of the present application. As such, claims 2-6 and 8-11 are also patentable and should be allowed.

Claims 14-18, 20-24, and 26-30 depend respectively from independent claims 13, 19 and 25. Each dependent claim includes all of the limitations of the independent claim from which it depends. Because Farris does not disclose or enable each and every element of the independent claims, Farris does not disclose or enable each and every element of the dependent claims of the present application. As such, claims 14-18, 20-24, and 26-30 are also patentable and should be allowed.

**CLAIMS 15-16, 21-22, AND 27-28 STAND REJECTED UNDER  
35 U.S.C. § 103 OVER FARRIS IN VIEW OF ROZENBLIT**

Claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28 stand rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farris in view of Rozenblit. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of the references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of dependent claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). Dependent claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28, depend from independent claims 13, 19, and 25, and include all the limitations of the

independent claims from which they depend. In rejecting dependent claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28, the Office Action relies on Farris as disclosing each and every element of independent claims 13, 19, and 25. As Applicants have demonstrated above, Farris in fact does not disclose each and every element of independent claims 13, 19, and 25. Because the proposed combination relies on the argument that Farris discloses each and every element of claims 13, 19, and 25 and because Farris in fact does not disclose each and every element of claims 13, 19, and 25, the proposed combination cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of dependent claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28. The proposed combination, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

### CONCLUSION

Claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 stand under 35 U.S.C § 102 as being anticipated by Farris. Farris does not disclose each and every element of Applicants' claims. Farris therefore do not anticipate Applicants' claims. Claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32 are therefore patentable and should be allowed. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 1-14, 17-20, 23-26, and 31-32.

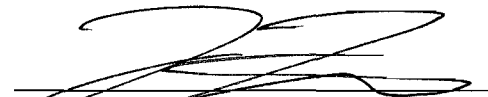
Claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farris in view of Rozenblit. The combination of Farris and Rozenblit does not teach or suggest each and every element of Applicants' claims. Claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28 are therefore patentable and should be allowed. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 15-16, 21-22, and 27-28.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 09-0447 for any fees required or overpaid.

Respectfully submitted,

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